



T. Sound Study Report

For

Williams Creek Generating Station



COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES

Sound Study Report

Williams Creek Generating Station

PROJECT NO. 192361

REVISION 0

SEPTEMBER 29, 2026



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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term/Phrase/Name
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
CadnaA	Computer Aided Noise Abatement
CRS	Colorado Revised Statutes
CTG	combustion turbine generator
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
dB(C	C-weighted decibel
Hz	hertz
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
L ₁₀	10-percentile exceedance sound level
L ₅₀	50-percentile exceedance sound level
L ₉₀	90-percentile exceedance sound level
L _{eq}	equivalent-continuous sound level
MP	measurement point
Project	Williams Creek Energy Center
PWL	sound power level
SCR	selective catalytic reduction
SPL	sound pressure level



Executive Summary

Burns & McDonnell completed a sound study for the proposed Colorado Springs Utilities Williams Creek Generating Station (Project), located in unincorporated El Paso County, Colorado. The Project is a new development of a simple cycle combustion turbine power generating facility built on a green-field site. The Project is expected to include 10 simple cycle ProEnergy PE6000 combustion turbine generators (CTG) and associated supporting infrastructure equipment.

The objectives of the sound study were to review the applicable noise regulations, collect ambient measurements of the Project site, and create an acoustic model to evaluate potential future sound level impacts from the Project.

The State of Colorado has a noise statute as part of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS), which limits sound levels at receiving property boundaries based on land use type. In addition to the Colorado CRS, El Paso County provides maximum permissible noise levels in its El Paso County Noise Ordinance. The maximum permissible noise levels for the Project in the County are 50 dBA nighttime at residential or non-specified properties and 75 dBA nighttime at industrial properties.

The Project design includes exhaust stack silencers on the combustion turbines. Project sound levels have been modeled to predict future Project-generated sound levels at Project boundaries and neighboring residences. Sound levels are predicted to be below the El Paso County requirement of 75 dBA at the Project boundaries and below 50 dBA at the nearest residential properties.

1.0 Acoustic Terminology

The term “sound level” is often used to describe two different sound characteristics: sound power and sound pressure. Every source that produces sound has a sound power level (PWL). The PWL is the acoustical energy emitted by a sound source and is an absolute number that is not affected by the surrounding environment. The acoustical energy produced by a source propagates through media as pressure fluctuations. These pressure fluctuations, also called sound pressure levels (SPL), are what human ears hear and microphones measure.

Sound is physically characterized by amplitude and frequency. The amplitude of sound is measured in decibels (dB) as the logarithmic ratio of a sound pressure to a reference sound pressure (20 micropascals). The reference sound pressure corresponds to the typical threshold of human hearing. To the average listener, a 3-dB change in a continuous broadband sound is generally considered “just barely perceptible”; a 5-dB change is generally considered “clearly noticeable”; and a 10-dB change is generally considered a doubling (or halving, if the sound is decreasing) of the apparent loudness.

Sound waves can occur at many different wavelengths, also known as the frequency. Frequency is measured in hertz (Hz) and is the number of wave cycles per second that occur. The typical human ear can hear frequencies ranging from approximately 20 to 20,000 Hz. Normally, the human ear is most sensitive to sounds in the middle frequencies (1,000 to 8,000 Hz) and is less sensitive to sounds in the lower and higher frequencies. As such, the A-weighting scale (dBA) was developed to simulate the frequency response of the human ear to sounds at typical environmental levels. The A-weighting scale emphasizes sounds in the middle frequencies and de-emphasizes sounds in the low and high frequencies. Any sound level to which the A-weighting scale has been applied is expressed in A-weighted decibels, or dBA. For reference, the A-weighted sound pressure level and subjective loudness associated with some common sound sources are listed in Table 1-1.

Sound in the environment is constantly fluctuating, as when a car drives by, a dog barks, or a plane passes overhead. Therefore, sound metrics have been developed to quantify fluctuating environmental sound levels. These metrics include the exceedance sound level. The exceedance sound level is the sound level exceeded during “x” percent of the sampling period and is also referred to as a statistical sound level. Common exceedance sound level values are the 10-, 50-, 90-percentile exceedance sound levels, denoted by L_{10} , L_{50} , and L_{90} . The equivalent-continuous sound level (L_{eq}) is the logarithmic average of the varying sound over a given time period and is the most common metric used to describe sound. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) uses a noise metric called the day-night average sound level (L_{dn}) is a 24-hour average sound level, with a 10-dBA penalty applied to sound measured during nighttime hours (10:00 PM to 7:00 AM).

Table 1-1: Typical Sound Pressure Levels Associated with Common Sound Sources

Sound Pressure Level (dBA)	Subjective Evaluation	Environment
140	Deafening	Jet aircraft at 75 feet
130	Threshold of pain	Jet aircraft during takeoff at a distance of 300 feet
120	Threshold of feeling	Elevated train
110	Very loud	Jet flyover at 1,000 feet
100		Motorcycle at 25 feet
90	Moderately loud	Propeller plane flyover at 1,000 feet
80		Diesel truck (40 mph) at 50 feet
70	Loud	B-757 cabin during flight
60	Moderate	Air-conditioner condenser at 15 feet
50	Quiet	Private Office
40		Farm field with light breeze, birdcalls
30	Very quiet	Quiet residential neighborhood
20		Rustling leaves
10	Just audible	--
0	Threshold of hearing	--

Sources:

(1) Adapted from *Architectural Acoustics*, M. David Egan, 1988(2) *Architectural Graphic Standards*, Ramsey and Sleeper, 1994

2.0 Applicable Regulations & Criteria

State and local noise regulations were reviewed based on online available information. The Project is in El Paso County, Colorado. Both El Paso County and the State of Colorado have noise regulations outlined in the following sections.

2.1 State of Colorado

The State of Colorado has a noise ordinance as part of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS), where noise requirements are outlined in *Title 25 – Public Health and Environment, Article 12 – Noise Abatement*. Permissible noise levels based on receiving land use type are provided in Section 25-12-103, along with the following text:

“Sound levels of noise radiating from a property line at a distance of twenty-five feet or more therefrom in excess of the db(A) established for the following time periods and zones shall constitute prima facie evidence that such noise is a public nuisance.”

The referenced time periods, receiving land use zones, and corresponding noise limits have been reproduced in the following Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: State of Colorado CRS Noise Limits

Zone	7:00 a.m. to next 7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m. to next 7:00 a.m.
Residential	55 dBA	50 dBA
Commercial	60 dBA	55 dBA
Light Industrial	70 dBA	65 dBA
Industrial	80 dBA	75 dBA

There is also a note outlining a potential exemption for public utilities based on need and reasonability of sound levels, but it is not confirmed whether the exemption could apply to this Project, as it is not solely an electric transmission facility. The note is as follows:

“12 (a) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, the public utilities commission may determine, while reviewing utility applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity for electric transmission facilities, whether projected noise levels for electric transmission facilities are reasonable. Such determination shall take into account concerns raised by participants in the commission proceeding and the alternatives available to a utility to meet the need for electric transmission facilities. When applying, the utility shall provide notice of its application to all municipalities and counties where the proposed electric transmission facilities will be located. The public utilities commission shall afford the public an opportunity to participate in all proceedings in which permissible noise levels are established according to the "Public Utilities Law", articles 1 to 7 of title 40, C.R.S.”

2.2 El Paso County

The El Paso County Noise Ordinance establishes that it is prohibited to knowingly permit, make, cause to be made or continue any noise disturbance, as defined in Section 3(e) of the Ordinance, or to exceed the sound levels provided for in Section 5 or the ordinance. Section 5, Maximum Permissible Noise Levels, establishes sound level limits by land use as detailed below in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: El Paso County Maximum Permissible Noise Levels

Land Use	7:00 a.m. to next 7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m. to next 7:00 a.m.
Residential Property or Commercial Area	55 dBA	50 dBA
Industrial Area or Construction Activity	80 dBA	75 dBA
Non-Specified Areas	55 dBA	50 dBA

The ordinance is not clear whether the land use establishing the maximum permissible noise levels is the land use of the source or the receiving property. As the table provides a land use of “construction activity,” it would appear that it is in reference to the source’s land use. The Project land use is industrial and the properties immediately surrounding the Project are industrial land use. Therefore, the sound level limit at the Project boundary would be 75 dBA during nighttime hours. Conservatively, the Project will also be designed to meet the residential land use noise level limit of 50 dBA during nighttime hours at the nearest residential properties.

2.3 Regulatory Summary

The El Paso County noise limits will be used as a design goal for the Project, such that the sound emitted by the Project is limited to 75 dBA at the Project boundary and 50 dBA at the nearest residential properties.

3.0 Ambient Measurements

Burns & McDonnell personnel took sound level measurements to establish the existing ambient sound levels in the areas surrounding the existing facility and the proposed Project site. Sound level measurements were made using sound level meters that met the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) S1.4 requirements for a Type 1 Precision Sound Level Meter. A one-half inch random-incidence microphone was used on each meter. A microphone windscreen was used for all measurements. The sound level meters were calibrated before and after each set of measurements using a sound level calibrator. Calibration level changes did not exceed ± 0.5 dB during the measurements. The meters and calibrator were laboratory calibrated prior to the measurements to verify compliance with the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology specifications. The microphones were placed at a height of approximately five (5) feet above the ground and mounted on tripods.

The Project layout is provided as Figure A-1 of Appendix A. Continuous, long-term sound level measurements were collected at two (2) measurement locations near the future Project site and the nearest residential receptors. The sound level meters ran continuously for 24 hours capturing measurements over daytime and nighttime hours. The measurement locations are provided in Figure A-2 of Appendix A. The two measurement locations were selected to be representative of the site location (MP1) and the nearest residential areas located west of the site (MP2). A summary of the measured ambient sound levels is provided in Table 3-1. The hourly sound levels measured at each location are provided in Appendix B.

Table 3-1: Ambient Measurement Summary

Measurement Location	Time of Day	L_{eq} (dBA)	L_{50} (dBA)
MP1	Daytime	47	41
	Nighttime	44	38
MP2	Daytime	46	41
	Nighttime	37	32

4.0 Sound Modeling

Operational sound levels for the proposed Project were predicted using the Computer Aided Noise Abatement (CadnaA) modeling software. Equipment sound levels used for modeling were based on supplier-provided data for the combustion turbine equipment and a combination of in-house and estimated data for the remaining auxiliary equipment. This model was used for estimating expected sound levels due to the Project and the associated potential impacts to the existing ambient sound levels at the nearest residential receptors.

4.1 Sound Modeling Methodology and Input Parameters

Predictive sound modeling was performed using the industry-accepted sound modeling software CadnaA, version 2026. The software is a scaled, three-dimensional program, which considers air absorption, terrain, ground absorption, and reflections and shielding for each piece of noise-emitting equipment. It predicts sound pressure levels at discrete locations and over a gridded area based on input source sound levels. The model calculates sound propagation based on International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9613-2:2024, General Method of Calculation. ISO 9613-2 assesses the sound level propagation based on the octave band center-frequency range from 31.5 to 8,000 Hz.

The ISO standard considers sound propagation and directivity. The sound-modeling software calculates omnidirectional, downwind sound propagation, in tandem with user-specified directivities and propagation properties. Empirical studies accepted within the industry have demonstrated that modeling may over-predict sound levels in certain directions, and as a result, modeling results generally are considered a conservative measure of the Project's actual sound level.

The modeled atmospheric temperature and relative humidity were left at the program's default values for conservative propagation results. Reflections and shielding were considered for sound waves encountering physical structures. The area surrounding the Project has mild elevation changes, which scatter and absorb the sound waves. Thus, terrain was included to account for surface effects such as ground absorption. Average ground absorption for the Project site was set to a value of 0.0 to account for the hard pavements. Average ground absorption for the surrounding land area was set to a value of 0.5 to account for the mix of soft ground and hard rocks/dirt surrounding the Project site.

The modeling assumptions are outlined in Table 4-1. This model is exclusive of noise sources not associated with the Project (e.g., traffic noise and local fauna). Only Project sound levels have been evaluated.

Table 4-1: Sound Modeling Parameters

Model Input	Parameter Value
Project Site Ground Absorption	0.0
Surrounding Land Ground Absorption	0.5
Number of Reflections	2
Receptor Height	5 feet above grade
Terrain	USGS topographic land data
Temperature	50 °F
Humidity	70%

4.2 Project Acoustical Design

The Project general arrangement is included as Figure A-2 of Appendix A. The Project is expected to include 10 PE6000 simple-cycle CTGs along with associated supporting infrastructure equipment. The CTG package is expected to include a selective catalytic reduction (SCR) system. ProEnergy has provided sound level data for the proposed CTG and SCR equipment, which includes a low-noise silencer on the exhaust stack. The remaining supporting infrastructure equipment was based on expected base package equipment, using in-house sound levels for similar size/type equipment. The detailed sound power levels used for each piece of equipment in the noise model are provided in Appendix C.

4.3 Model Results

The Project will operate at fairly constant sound levels during normal operation and has potential to operate day and/or night. Therefore, steady-state sound level predictions were completed for normal operation using base load specified sound levels previously discussed. The predicted overall steady-state operational A-weighted sound levels, which do not include contributions from ambient sound sources, are shown with 5-dB contours in Figure A-3 of Appendix A. Sound levels are also provided for both the most impacted property lines (PL1 and PL2) the nearest residential property (Res1) in Table 4-2 below.

Table 4-2: Project Mitigated Acoustic Design Modeled Sound Level Results

Receptor Name	Receptor Type	El Paso County Sound Level Limit	Project Modeled Sound Level
		dBA	dBA
PL1	Property Line – Industrial	75	58
PL2	Property Line – Industrial	75	62
UD1	Undefined Grazing Land	--	45
Res1	Residential	50	39

Project sound levels are predicted to meet the El Paso County Noise Ordinance limits at the property lines and at the nearest residential receptors.

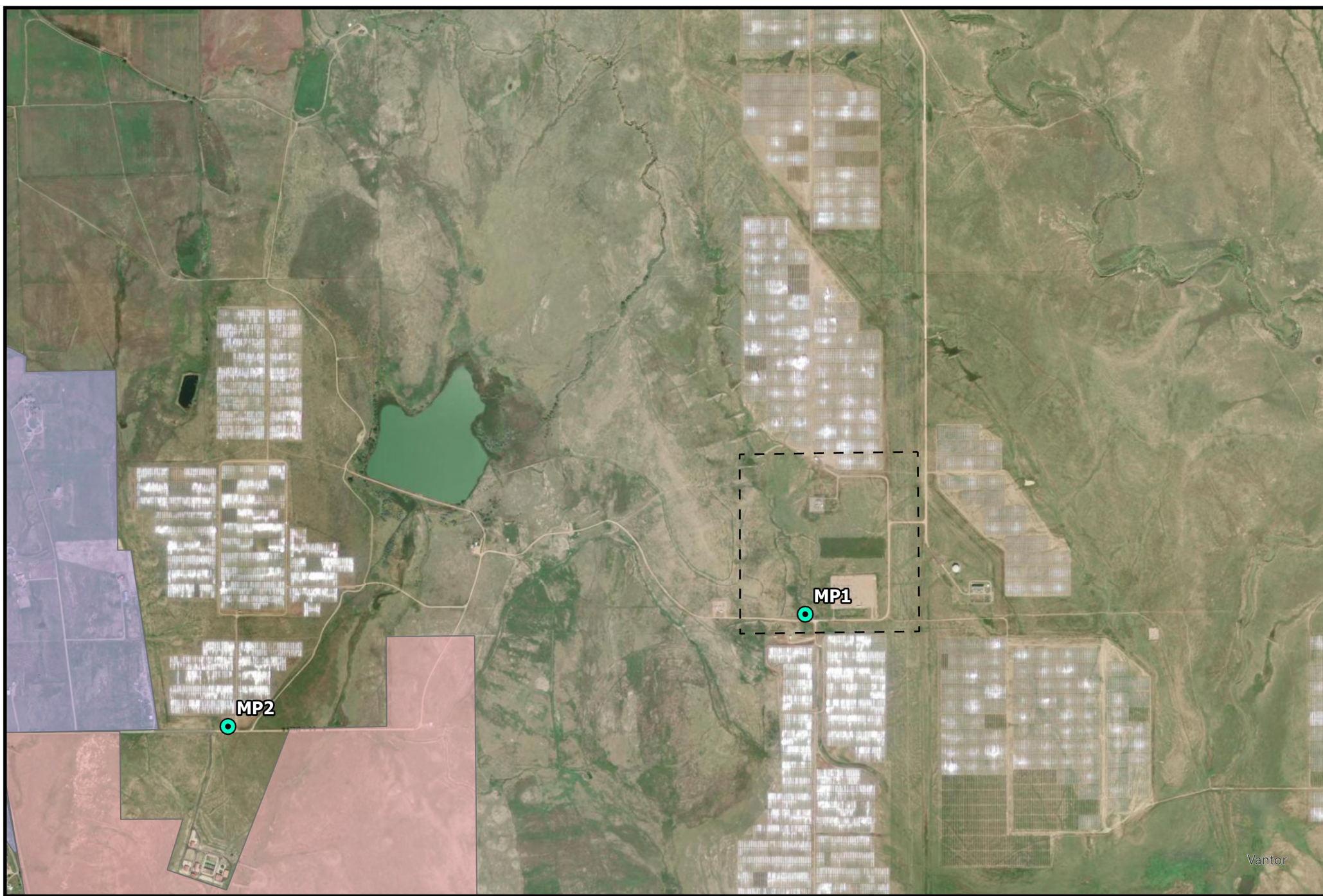
5.0 Conclusion

Burns & McDonnell conducted a sound study for the proposed Colorado Springs Utilities Williams Creek Generating Station, located in El Paso County, Colorado. The Project is a new development of a simple-cycle combustion turbine power generating facility on a green-field site. The Project is expected to include 10 simple cycle combustion turbines equipped with an SCR system and associated supporting infrastructure equipment.

The maximum permissible noise levels for the Project in El Paso County are 50 dBA nighttime at residential and 75 dBA nighttime at industrial properties. The Project design includes exhaust stack silencers on the combustion turbines. Project sound levels have been modeled to predict future Project-generated sound levels at neighboring residences. Sound levels are predicted to be below the El Paso County requirement of 75 dBA at the Project boundaries and below 50 dBA at the nearest residential properties.

Appendix A – Figures

Path: G:\Projects\Air - Iose Dept\Project Files\ColoradoSprings\Utility\Williams Creek 20260925.aprx • Coordinates System: • Units:



LEGEND

- Ambient Measurement Location
- Project Boundary
- Residential
- Undefined Grazing Land

REFERENCE

0 0.25 0.5

MILES

0 0.25 0.5

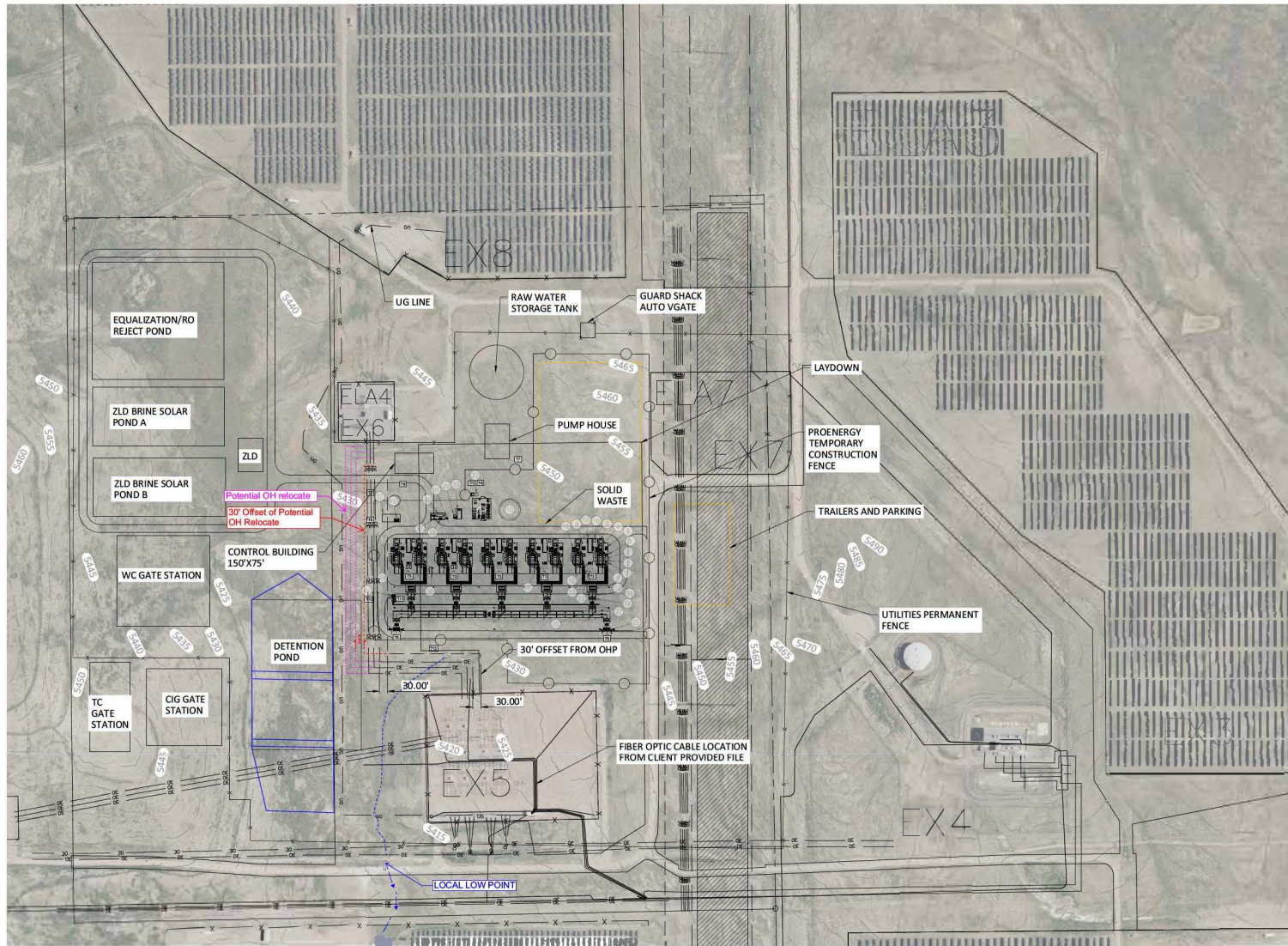
KILOMETERS

N

Figure A-1
Ambient Measurement Locations

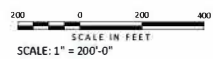
LOCATION: El Paso County, Colorado
CLIENT: Colorado Springs Utilities
PROJ. NO.: 192361
CREATED: 09/29/2026

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& MCDONNELL**
www.burnsmcd.com



NOTES:
 1. THE LOCATIONS OF UTILITIES DEPICTED ARE APPROXIMATE AND HAVE BEEN COMPILED FROM EXISTING RECORDS. NO GUARANTEE IS MADE AS TO THEIR ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS. FIELD VERIFICATION IS REQUIRED.

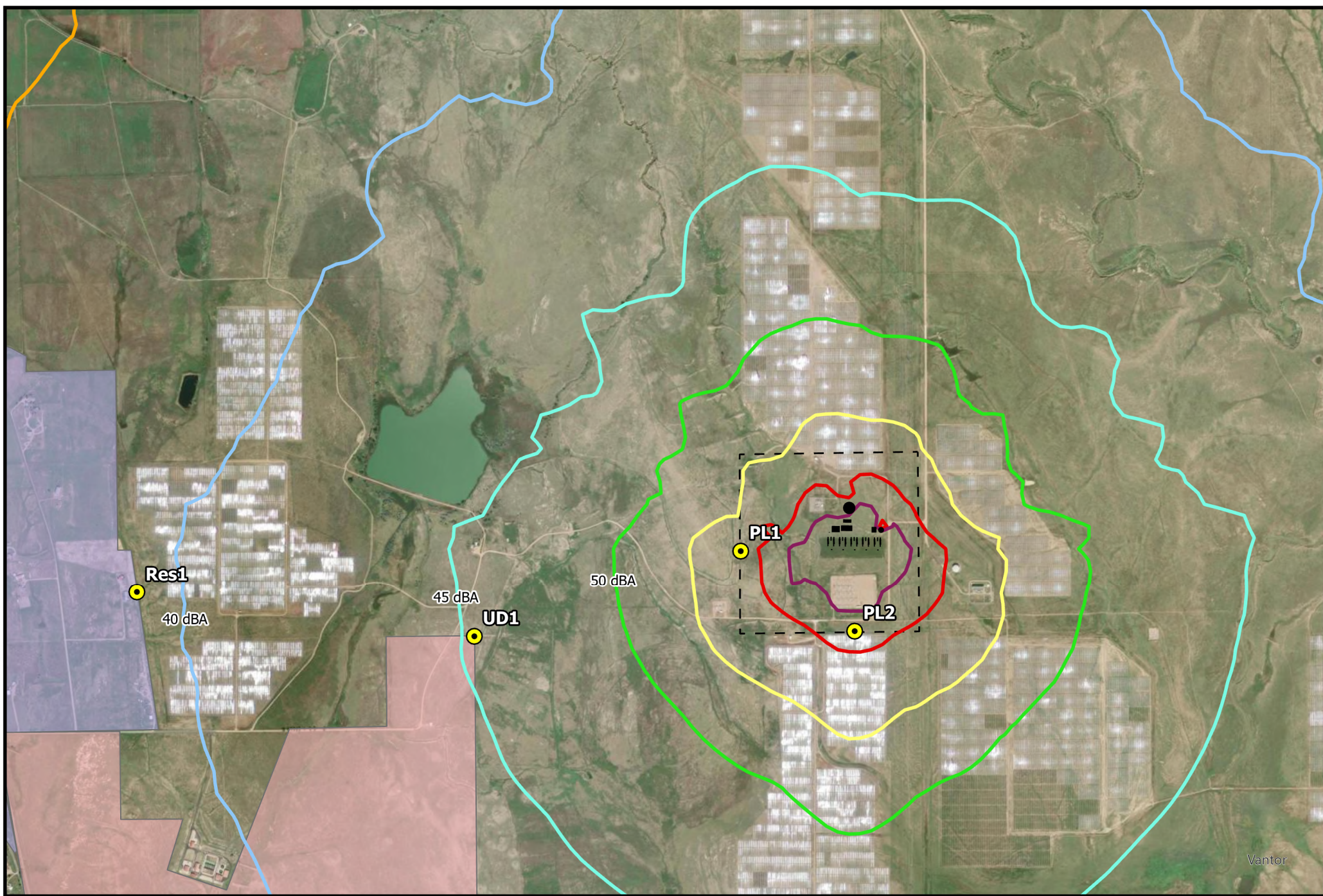
TIE POINT LOCATIONS:	UTILITY	GENERAL EQUIPMENT LEGEND	
		SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
T1	POTABLE WATER SUPPLY	1	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T2	PLANT WATER SUPPLY	2	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T3	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	3	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T4	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	4	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T5	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	5	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T6	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	6	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T7	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	7	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T8	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	8	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T9	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	9	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T10	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	10	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T11	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	11	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T12	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	12	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T13	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	13	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T14	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	14	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T15	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	15	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T16	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	16	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T17	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	17	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T18	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	18	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T19	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	19	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN
T20	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	20	UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN



**- PRELIMINARY -
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

SHOWN FOR EXHIBIT		J. KOWLAND		06-09-25
REV	DESCRIPTION	CHECKED BY	DATE	
COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES WILLIAMS CREEK				
Figure A-2				
ENGINEER/DESIGN ORIGINATOR R. GROTHANS		DRAWING NUMBER 1		
CHECKING J. SCHWAND				
INCH MGR. D. DUBOSE				
FIELD MGR. J. ROBERTS				

Path: G:\Projects\Air-Noise Dept\Project Files\ColoradoSprings\Utility\Williams Creek 20260922.aprx • Coordinates System: • Units:



LEGEND

- Receiver
- Structures
- Project Boundary
- Residential
- Undefined Grazing Land

REFERENCE

0 0.25 0.5
MILES

0 0.25 0.5
KILOMETERS

N

Figure A-3
Project Sound Level Contours

LOCATION: El Paso County, Colorado
CLIENT: Colorado Springs Utilities
PROJ. NO.: 192361
CREATED: 09/29/2026

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Appendix B – Measured Ambient Sound Levels

Date	Time	MP1 (dBA)			MP2 (dBA)		
		L _{eq}	L ₅₀	L ₉₀	L _{eq}	L ₅₀	L ₉₀
September 2, 2026	1:00 PM	44	36	32	50	41	31
September 2, 2026	2:00 PM	44	38	31	43	35	28
September 2, 2026	3:00 PM	43	39	35	44	38	30
September 2, 2026	4:00 PM	51	37	33	49	41	30
September 2, 2026	5:00 PM	45	37	32	44	41	34
September 2, 2026	6:00 PM	35	33	31	38	35	33
September 2, 2026	7:00 PM	44	33	31	35	34	33
September 2, 2026	8:00 PM	52	45	31	46	34	33
September 2, 2026	9:00 PM	49	48	46	44	40	36
September 2, 2026	10:00 PM	46	43	35	36	34	33
September 2, 2026	11:00 PM	40	36	31	38	33	30
September 3, 2026	12:00 AM	36	32	29	37	33	29
September 3, 2026	1:00 AM	43	37	33	33	31	29
September 3, 2026	2:00 AM	40	39	37	33	31	29
September 3, 2026	3:00 AM	37	36	34	30	29	27
September 3, 2026	4:00 AM	47	37	34	35	32	28
September 3, 2026	5:00 AM	35	34	32	34	29	27
September 3, 2026	6:00 AM	49	39	34	42	34	31
September 3, 2026	7:00 AM	44	39	37	42	40	38
September 3, 2026	8:00 AM	44	39	36	40	39	37
September 3, 2026	9:00 AM	43	35	31	41	36	33
September 3, 2026	10:00 AM	49	42	36	48	43	33
September 3, 2026	11:00 AM	48	44	38	49	47	38
September 3, 2026	12:00 PM	47	42	37	49	44	34
24-Hour Average		46	40	36	44	39	33
Daytime Average		47	41	37	46	41	34
Nighttime Average		44	38	34	37	32	30

Appendix C - Modeled Sound Levels

ProEnergy/EnergyLink Provided Data

Sound Power Levels (PWL's) in dB re 10-12 Watts

Source	31.5	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	dBA	Note
Turbine Enclosure Surfaces (break-out)	101	103	101	100	97	89	87	87	84	98	
Generator Enclosure Surfaces (break-out)	100	97	100	102	90	91	84	75	65	96	
Intake Silencer Shell Break-out	92	80	95	103	86	89	88	86	79	97	
Filter House - intake & surface break-out	109	108	100	109	104	99	92	89	82	105	
Turbine Vent Exhaust	103	105	97	94	79	77	76	69	60	88	Horizontal Directivity Included
Turbine Vent Motor & Fan Surfaces	100	93	97	98	92	92	94	92	86	99	
Generator Motor & Fan Surfaces	98	89	98	114	97	97	92	84	75	106	
Generator Ventilation Exhaust	97	98	121	87	78	75	79	81	78	105	ELC, 125Hz is not silencer gas path
Generator Enclosure Ventilation Exhaust Duct Breakout	110	116	110	100	97	101	94	104	68	107	ELC
Water Injection Skid	84	95	96	94	98	94	92	87	83	100	
Sprint Skid	80	78	79	79	81	80	76	70	62	84	
Lube Oil Cooler	96	98	98	94	91	88	80	76	72	93	
Ammonia Skid	102	100	104	103	105	101	96	92	88	106	ELC
Exhaust Expansion Joint 1	109	101	95	93	90	79	75	73	62	90	ELC
SCR Transition Duct	116	112	101	96	89	75	73	66	49	92	ELC
SCR Body	117	113	102	97	90	76	74	67	49	94	ELC
Expansion Joint 2	103	95	89	87	84	73	68	65	53	84	ELC
Lower Stack Breach Section	102	104	104	106	99	82	77	68	50	100	ELC
Stack Silencer Section	94	94	91	91	81	59	61	55	37	84	ELC
Upper Stack Section	98	96	90	87	75	52	56	53	37	81	ELC
Stack Gas Path	116	116	114	113	104	97	97	99	96	109	ELC, Directivity Not Included

BMCD In-house Supporting Infrastructure Equipment Data

Source	31.5	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	dBA	Note
Aux Transformers	81	93	93	90	89	87	84	75	66	92	80 dBA per NEMA
Water Pumps	90	89	91	91	91	91	91	88	81	97	85 dBA @ 3-ft
Air Compressors	90	89	89	88	91	94	94	92	89	100	85 dBA @ 3-ft
Fuel Gas Filters, Scrubbers, Valves	104	100	89	81	80	86	88	91	89	96	85 dBA @ 3-ft
Building and Enclosure HVAC	87	76	80	80	77	75	70	67	64	80	70 dBA @ 3-ft
Auxiliary Skid	82	90	92	84	86	86	84	78	72	90	80 dBA @ 3-ft
Dew Point Heater	98	93	93	92	95	98	98	96	93	104	85 dBA @ 3-ft
GSU Transformer	95	107	107	104	103	101	97	89	80	105	85 dBA per NEMA
Lube Oil Skid	101	102	99	98	97	96	96	97	88	103	85 dBA @ 3-ft
Fin Fan Cooler	109	110	109	106	101	99	93	87	81	104	85 dBA @ 3-ft

